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FOR THE

PARENTS OF DEAF CHILDREN

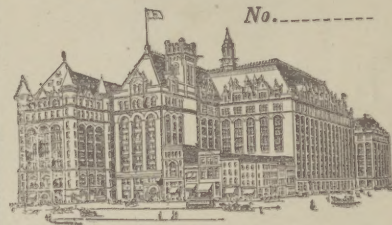
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Missouri School for the Deaf

Established in 1851

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Fulton, Mo.



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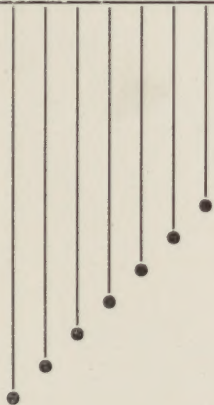
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CIRCULAR OF
INFORMATION



FOR THE

**PARENTS OF
DEAF CHILDREN.**

Missouri School for the Deaf.

Established in 1851.



FRONT YARD.



MAIN BUILDING,

Admission of Pupils.

I. All children in the State, between the ages of eight and twenty-one, and too deaf to be instructed in the common schools, are entitled to admission into this school free of charge for board and tuition; provided no one shall be admitted who is feeble-minded, or afflicted with sore eyes, or with a contagious or offensive disease or who, for any reason, is unable to attend to the ordinary duties of school.

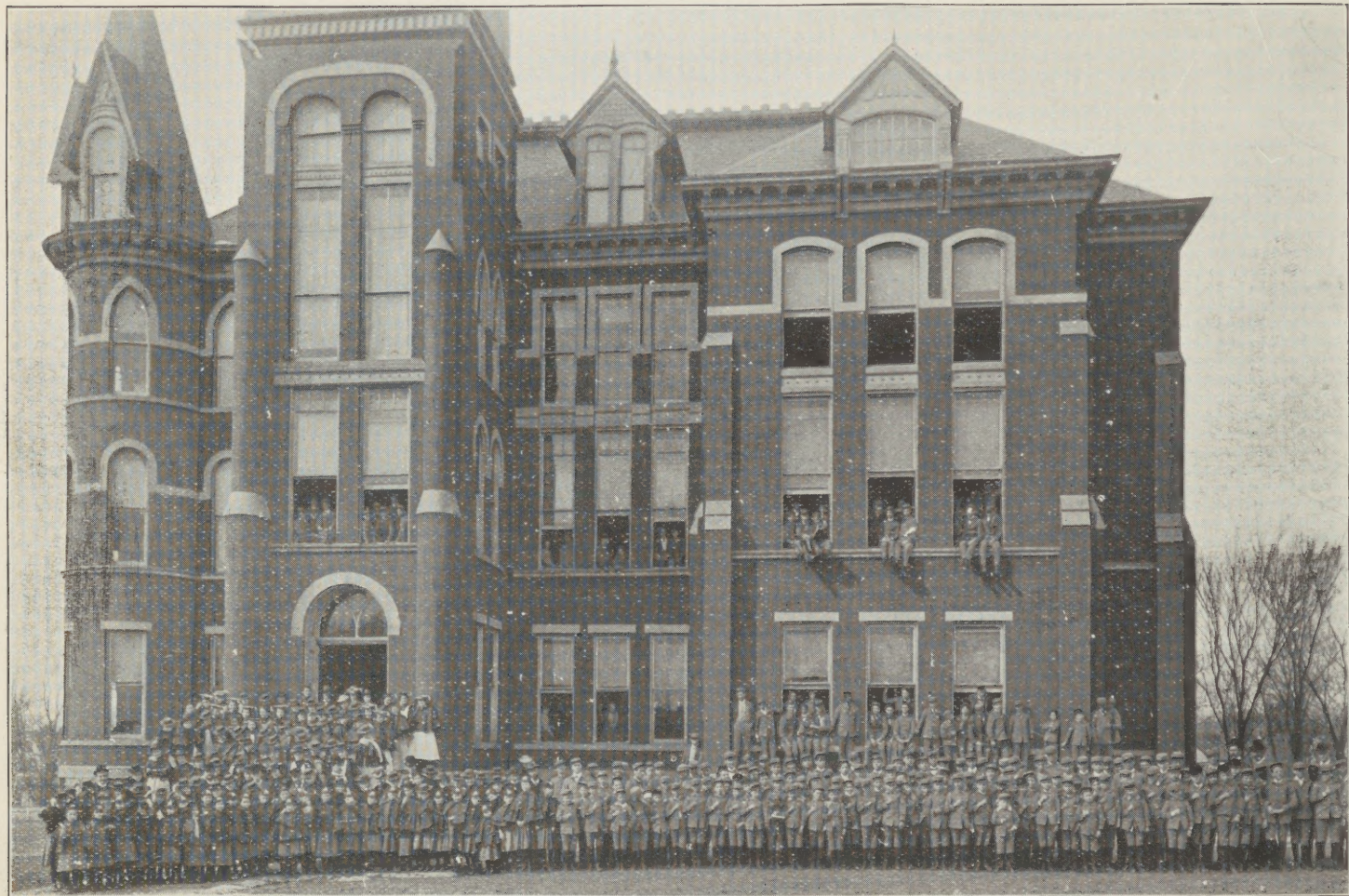
II. Parents or guardians wishing to have a child admitted should apply to the superintendent, who will send desired information concerning the school and certain blanks, that must be filled out and returned before the child can be received.

III. The annual session begins on the second Wednesday in September, and ends on the first Wednesday in June. Pupils should be brought to the institution at the opening of school, and remain until its close. Only in extreme cases will pupils be permitted to enter after school has begun, or leave before the end of the term.

IV. The traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the institution must be defrayed by the persons or counties sending them. Persons bringing children to school, or coming to see them during the term, should not expect board or lodging at the institution. We have no room available for such purpose.

V. Parents or guardians are required to furnish to each pupil sent by them a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing. The name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink upon all articles of clothing, as they are liable to be lost if not marked. Each pupil should have a trunk with the owner's name stamped plainly upon it.

VI. At least ten dollars should be kept on deposit with the steward to the credit of each



SCHOOL GROUP.

pupil. This institution should never be required to advance money for clothing, traveling expenses, dental service, etc.

VII. Attention is called to the fact that this is not an asylum for the defective, nor a home for the friendless, nor a hospital for the diseased. It is simply a part of the public school system of the state—a school where deaf children receive an education as a matter of right, not as a matter of charity.

Statutory Provisions.

NAME.—The Missouri institution for the education of the deaf shall hereafter be designated and known as the “Missouri School for the Deaf.” Sec. 7725, Vol. II, R. S. 1899.

OBJECT.—The object of the Missouri School for the Deaf shall be to educate this class of persons in the use of written and spoken language, the elementary branches, and in mechanical trades and industrial pursuits. Special training shall be given in all such trades as will fit this class of persons for the practical duties of life and render them self-supporting. Sec. 7728, Vol. II, R. S. 1899.

WHO SHALL BE ADMITTED AS PUPILS.—All deaf persons, residents of this state, between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, and capable of receiving instruction in the school branches and industrial trades provided for in this article, shall be received into the School for the Deaf, according to the rules and by-laws of said institution. Sec. 7727, Vol. II, R. S. 1899. We receive applications for the admission of children that “can hear but cannot speak.” If the sense of hearing is practically normal, the child is not entitled to admission. If he is mentally bright, his inability to speak is due to some defect of the vocal organs, and in that case a reputable surgeon should be consulted. We have neither the appliances nor the skill for the medical



THE HOSPITAL.

or surgical treatment of defective organs of speech or hearing. This is simply a school for children too deaf to be taught in the common schools.

HOW PUPILS ARE ADMITTED. Whenever, upon petition of any person, and satisfactory evidence adduced to the probate court, or the judge thereof in vacation, of any county in the state, that there is a deaf person, between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, residing in such county, who is capable of receiving instruction in such school, the said court, or the judge thereof, in vacation, shall certify such facts to the superintendent of the school for the deaf who shall admit such deaf person into the institution as a pupil. Sec. 7736, Vol. II, R. S. 1899. If not supplied with the necessary blank forms, apply to the Superintendent.

PERIOD FOR WHICH PUPILS MAY ATTEND. All deaf persons now in the institution, or who may hereafter be admitted therein, shall be permitted to attend the same for a period of twelve years, provided the superintendent, with the sanction of the board, may discharge a pupil from the institution, at any time, for failure to make sufficient progress in the school course and industrial training, or for violation of the rules of the institution. Sec. 7735, Vol. II, R. S. 1899.

WHEN PARENTS ARE UNABLE TO PAY FOR THE CLOTHING AND THE TRAVELING EXPENSES OF PUPILS. In all cases where suitable clothing, and means for defraying necessary traveling expenses are not otherwise supplied to a pupil, the same shall be provided by the steward under the direction of the superintendent, who shall make out and file with the treasurer of state an account thereof, against the county from which such pupil is sent, in an amount not exceeding forty dollars per annum for such pupil; which account shall be signed by the superintendent and attested by the seal of the institution under his charge; and the treasurer of state shall forward the account so filed with him to the county court of the proper county who shall cause it



THE CHAPEL.

to be paid out of the county treasury to the treasurer of state who shall pay back the amount so collected into the maintenance fund of the institution; and the county court of the proper county shall, in the name of the county and by suit, if necessary, collect the amount of such account from the parents or estate of such pupil, in case there is ability to pay same. Sec. 7736, Vol. II, R. S. 1899.

Departments.

This institution has three principal departments: First THE SCHOOL OR INTELLECTUAL DEPARTMENT. This corresponds to the common schools of the state. Our course of study comprises the common school branches and so far as practicable our pupils have the text books that are in general use in the state.

Second THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. This exists for a two-fold purpose: to keep the pupils usefully employed, thus forming habits of industry; and to provide them a possible means of livelihood after they have left school. Every pupil is required to enter the industrial department. That the various trades, hereafter mentioned, may be practically taught to the pupils, "the board of managers shall see that all the work necessary to be done for the institution, such as printing, painting, stone cutting, stone and brick masonry, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and sewing shall be done by the pupils under the supervision of competent foremen temporarily or permanently employed for that purpose." Sec. 7728, Vol. II, R. S. 1899.

For the industrial training of our boys, we have a printing-office, cabinet-shop, tailor-shop, shoe-shop, blacksmith-shop, and barber-shop. For the girls, we have a sewing-room and a dressmaking-room. We shall ask the next legislature for an appropriation with which to add plain cooking and light house keeping to the industrial training of the girls. In the sewing-



THE ART ROOM.

room the smaller girls do all the patching, darning, hemming, etc., for the institution. The girls in the dressmaking-room cut out, fit, and make all the uniform dresses and capes worn by the pupils. In the printing-office the boys publish a semi-monthly newspaper and a daily lesson-paper and do all the job work for the institution. The boys in the cabinet-shop do most of the repair work about the institution, and, with the exception of chairs, make practically all the furniture used here. In the tailor-shop all the boys' uniform suits and caps are made by the pupils. The boys in the shoe-shop make most of the shoes worn by the pupils and do all the mending. The boys in the blacksmith-shop are taught horse-shoeing and general blacksmithing and wagon-making. All the hair cutting and the shaving for the institution is done by the boys in the barber-shop.

In assigning pupils to the various industries, the superintendent is guided by the judgment of the parents, suggesting however that the natural bent or inclination of the child be not ignored. Parents should take into consideration also the future circumstances or surroundings of the child. A trade that may be followed profitably in a city, may be of little benefit on a farm.

A pupil, in a moment of dissatisfaction, may ask to be transferred from one shop to another. This cannot be done. It would demoralize the whole industrial department,

Third THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT. This department exists as a necessity; the children under our care must eat and sleep and be properly clothed. But our aim is much higher than that. We want to give to our boys and girls the refining influences of a well regulated, Christian home. If they come to us spoiled by over-indulgence—rude, selfish and willful—the aim of



A SCHOOL ROOM.

this department is to send them back to their friends, not only intelligent and self-supporting, but gentle, generous, and good.

WHEN A PUPIL MAY BE DISCHARGED. - The number of years a pupil may remain in school depends on his progress and deportment. The superintendent may discharge a pupil at any time for failure to make sufficient progress in the school course and industrial training, or for violation of the rules of the institution. The following schedule indicates the progress in school a pupil must make in order to be entitled to remain the full time:

If at the end of 3 years a pupil remain in Grade 1, he may be discharged.

"	"	5	"	"	2	"	"
"	"	6	"	"	3	"	"
"	"	7	"	"	4	"	"
"	"	8	"	"	5	"	"
"	"	10	"	"	B	"	"

If a pupil be taken from school or kept at home after the opening of school without the consent of the superintendent, he may not be re-admitted.

Rules Governing Pupils.

1. The pupils must be respectful and obedient to those in authority.
2. They must be cleanly in their persons and neat in their dress.
3. They must not deface the buildings, nor damage the furniture, books, or other property of the institution.
4. They must observe punctually the order of the day.



THE PRINTING OFFICE.

5. They must not absent themselves from their classes nor from the premises of the institution without the consent of the superintendent.

6. They must not use tobacco nor spirituous liquor of any kind.

Clothing.

All the pupils—boys and girls—are required to appear in uniform. This rule was adopted by the Board for the following reasons: 1st. It insures neat and proper clothing for all and is a source of economy to parents. One suit of our boys' uniform will outwear two ordinary suits. 2nd. It is an aid in the control and discipline of the pupils. Boys in uniform must be on their good behavior when "Away from home." 3rd. It is a means of protection to the pupils when outside the grounds of the institution. The uniform is recognized by everybody in the neighborhood, and horseman or driver or engineer is on the alert when approaching a deaf boy or girl.

We buy the material at wholesale and the uniforms are made at the institution without charge for labor. In other words, the boys' suits and caps, the girls' dresses, capes and hats are furnished to the pupils at about first cost. It is the same with the shoes made at the institution.

UNIFORM FOR BOYS.—This uniform consists of four pieces—coat, trousers, vest, and cap. All are made of all-wool gray Cadet cloth, twenty (20) ounces or over, to the yard. Seams strong, button-holes neatly worked, buttons sewed on securely.

THE COAT.—Single-breasted, straight front sack, with narrow rolling collar, stitched on edge, with four large sized buttons stamped with the words "Missouri School for the Deaf." On the cuff of each sleeve two small buttons with same imprint. A shoulder ornament (trefoil in shape) and stripe around sleeves, at wrist, of large black braid $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. Two side pockets and one outside breast pocket, of extra strong silesia. Body of coat lined with good worsted. Sleeve lining of very heavy silesia. White marking-tab stitched on inside below collar.

TROUSERS.—Trimnings of good silesia. Two front, one hip and one watch pocket, of extra strong unbleached drilling, strongly stayed and tacked. Legs ornamented with stripe of $\frac{3}{4}$ black braid, on outer seam. Slight spring at bottom. Back seam strongly



THE CABINET SHOP.

stayed. Plain, black, bar buttons, firmly sewed on. White marking-tab stitched on inside near top of back seam.

THE VEST. Single-breasted without collar, stitched on edge. Six small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat. Two side, one inside and one watch pocket, of good, strong silesia, well stayed and tacked. Back of vest of good, strong worsted, lined with good white silesia. White marking-tab stitched on inside, below collar.

THE CAP. Yacht cap. Heavy patent leather visor. Two small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat. Two bands of gold cord. Lining of good farmer satin or silesia. White marking-tab stitched on inside.

SMALL BOY'S SUIT. Jacket, single-breasted, straight front, five buttons, stitched on edge, button up to neck, round collar, lined like large coats, braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide on sleeves and pants. Cap similar to that of large boys. No vest. Trousers to button on waist, short legs, ending two inches below the knee. Two small gilt buttons, similar to those on sleeve of coat, on outer seam.

UNIFORM DRESS FOR GIRLS. The dress of navy blue serge, with cuffs and round yoke of serge. The yoke is trimmed with three rows of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch black worsted Hercules braid. The cuffs flaring with point on top, stiffened with buckram and trimmed with two rows of braid at the top. Standing collar made of serge with one row of braid around top and bottom. Coat sleeve with a little fullness at top, waist with fullness gathered to the yoke. Skirt five gored, plain, lined, and faced with canvas. Belt made of serge $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, one row of braid all around and stiffened with canvas.

UNIFORM CAPE. This is a double cape, made of navy blue ladies' cloth. Each cape is lined with heavy weight red flannel. The collar is a high storm collar, made of the same goods and stiffened with two layers of canvas. The capes are sewed in with the collar and the larger cape is fastened with three black buttons.

The following schedule of prices is subject to revision each year:

BOYS' UNIFORM SUIT AND CAP. SUIT. Two piece suit, short pants, small size \$4.00; two piece suit, short pants, next size \$4.75; three piece suit, long pants, third size \$7.65; Three piece suit, long pants, man's size \$9.25.

COAT.—Small size \$3.00; next size \$3.35; third size \$3.90; man's size \$4.70.

PANTS.—Small size \$1.00; next size \$1.40; third size, long \$2.50; man's size, long \$3.00.

VEST.—Small size \$1.25; large size \$1.55.

GIRLS' UNIFORM DRESS, CAPE AND HAT.—DRESS.—Small size \$2.50; next size \$3.00; third size \$3.75; large size \$4.50.

CAPE. Small size \$1.25; medium size \$2.25; large size \$2.75. Small girls' cap .25; large girls' hat .70; club-room girls' Oxford cap .40.

Samples of the materials used in the boys' suits and girls' dresses and capes will be sent at request.

The following list of clothing should be furnished each pupil each year by parents or guardian. The full name of the pupil should be marked upon each article in indelible ink. Otherwise we are not responsible for lost clothing.



THE SHOE SHOP.

FOR A BOY. — 2 Uniform suits, 2 uniform caps, 6 shirts or waists, 3 suits light cotton underwear, 3 suits heavy cotton underwear, 6 pairs light cotton socks (black), 6 pairs heavy socks (black), 10 handkerchiefs, 4 neckties, 2 pairs of suspenders, 2 pairs of strong thick soled shoes, as nearly water-proof as possible. Do not furnish tan shoes for winter, 1 coarse comb, 1 fine comb, 1 tooth brush, 1 clothes brush, 2 pairs of overalls to protect clothes when at work or play, 1 strong trunk with good lock.

FOR A GIRL. — 2 Uniform dresses, 2 uniform hats, 1 uniform cape, 2 flannel skirts, 2 colored skirts, 3 suits light cotton underwear, 3 suits heavy cotton underwear, 3 night gowns, 3 pairs of muslin drawers, 6 pairs light cotton stockings, 6 pairs heavy cotton stockings, 10 handkerchiefs, 1 pair gloves or mittens, 1 coarse comb, 1 fine comb, 1 tooth brush, 1 clothes brush, 2 pairs good warm shoes, 1 pair rubbers, several yards of hair ribbon, 1 strong trunk with good lock. Large girls should have 2 white and 4 blue checked gingham aprons. Small girls should have 2 white and 6 blue checked gingham aprons, long sleeved.

Do not fail to stamp the pupil's name upon the trunk. Otherwise we may have to break the lock in order to find out who the owner is.

Miscellaneous Information.

I. All letters concerning pupils at this institution should be addressed to the Superintendent of the School for the Deaf, Fulton, Missouri. Letters and express packages for the pupils should be addressed "In care of the School for the Deaf." The charges on all packages and boxes for the pupils must be prepaid.

II. Pupils are expected to arrive at the institution the second Wednesday in September and they will start home, for the summer vacation, the first Wednesday in June.

III. At the opening and at the close of school, teachers accompany the pupils over the main lines of railroad. This is not required by law, but is done to accommodate the parents.

IV. Pupils are not allowed to go home for the Christmas holidays. This rule is based on the following considerations: 1st. Only a few could go and they would fall behind their classes and lose interest in their studies. 2nd. Many of them would return sick from change and exposure. 3rd. They might bring to the school some contagious disease, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc.



THE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

V. Parents and friends bringing pupils to school or coming to visit them during the term, must not expect board nor lodging at the institution. We have neither the room nor the right to accommodate them.

VI. Teachers will see that pupils in the 1st and 2nd grades write home twice a month the 1st and 3rd Mondays. Pupils in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades are required to write the 1st Monday of each month. We leave it to the parents to regulate the correspondence of pupils advanced beyond the 5th grade.

VII. If a pupil neglect to write, parents should not imagine all sorts of evil. There is truth in the old saying, "No news is good news." If a pupil write "I am very sick," even that should not cause great alarm. Probably in the same letter will be found the counter statement "I am well and happy." Such expressions are used often to "fill in," or make the letter longer. Should your child become "very sick," our physician will notify you at once.

VIII. We publish a semi-monthly newspaper, called "THE MISSOURI RECORD." Price 50 cents per school year. The parents of pupils should subscribe for this paper. By so doing they will encourage the pupils in their work, and keep themselves informed. The paper contains a monthly report showing the class-standing of each pupil. It gives all the institution or local news of interest to the pupils and to parents and friends. Many of the pupils serve as reporters to the local column. Having a large list of exchanges from other schools for the deaf, our paper keeps its readers informed in matters relating to the deaf not only in Missouri but in other states. In addition, it furnishes choice reading of a general character.

IX. We do all we can to encourage the reading habit among our pupils. It will contribute more than any other one means to their acquirement of language, and it will be their chief source of enjoyment in later life. Parents can help by having their county papers sent to their children.



THE BARBER SHOP.

X. The pupils have free access to the institution library which contains about twenty-five hundred volumes, history, biography, science, fiction, fairy tales, etc. In addition to this, there are two reading rooms—one for the girls and one for the boys—supplied with newspapers and leading periodicals. Add your county paper to the list.

XI. The superintendent should be notified promptly of a change in the post office address of the parents or guardian of a pupil. The superintendent should not have to depend on the pupil for such information. He should know also where to send a telegram in case of serious sickness, or other emergency.

XII. It is a rule of the institution that no girl will be sent home alone in answer to a letter or telegram. We cannot tell whether the letter or the telegram has been sent by the person whose name is subscribed or not. You must come or send some one for your daughter if you want her to come home before the close of school.

Duties of Parents.

I. A deaf child's education should begin at home before he enters school and it should not be neglected during his vacation.

II. It seems natural for parents to have greater affection for an afflicted child but experience teaches that it is kindness to the deaf child to treat him just as his hearing brother is treated. Allow the deaf and the hearing equal privileges and require of them the same obedience and service. Special favor or over-indulgence tends to make a child selfish, willful, and unlovable.

III. The deaf child should enter school when eight years old—the age prescribed by law. Few of those that are admitted in their “teens” do well in school. It may be hard to send a little child from home to the care of strangers; but it is mistaken kindness to put it off beyond



THE TAILOR SHOP.

a certain limit. Parents should come and see for themselves that the children here are well-treated, contented and happy.

IV. Before coming to us a child must be able to take ordinary care of himself—to dress, undress, wash, bathe, attend to the calls of nature, etc. He should also have proper manners at the table and elsewhere.

V. Begin to teach a deaf child as soon as he begins to “notice.” He may seem to learn very little; but early home training counts for a great deal in our school-rooms.

VI. If the child learned to speak before he became deaf, continue to speak to him just as you would to a hearing child. The only difference being, he must watch the movement of your lips. In this way, his speech may be preserved. If in addition, he become proficient in “lip-reading,” it will be ample reward for years of patient effort.

VII. If the child was born deaf, speak to him anyhow. It can do no harm—it may do some good. In addition—1st. Let every member of the family learn the manual alphabet. See page 46. 2nd. Keep ready at hand a liberal supply of slates, paper, pencils, etc. 3rd. Teach the child the names of common objects and actions. Begin with a list that contains all the letters of the alphabet. The following is suggested:

hat	quail
box	razor
dog	to walk
fan	to jump
vest	to cry

Write the words carefully, so that the letters will stand out distinctly. Get together the objects named, or pictures of them. First hold up the hat and point to the word hat, in like manner associate the box, the dog, the fan, vest, the quail, and the razor with their names. Now walk



THE DRESSMAKING ROOM.

and then point to the name of the action—to walk—and so on with to jump and to cry. Continue this until the child associates each word with its proper object or action. He has thus learned the first principle of language, viz: "Words represent ideas." Now—using the manual alphabet—spell each of the words in the list slowly and carefully, pointing to each letter as you form it with your fingers. Continue this until the child has learned the alphabet. He may now be taught the names of familiar objects in and about the house, barn, etc., and the names of every day actions; such as, to laugh, to cry, to run, to see, to eat, to make, etc. In giving the child a vocabulary, present irregular verbs thus: to run—ran, to see—saw, to eat—ate, etc. It is now time for simple sentences; such as,

John walked,	Mary jumped,	Mary made a doll.
John hopped,	John pushed Mary,	John gave a book to Mary,
John jumped,	Mary pushed John,	Mary gave a knife to John,
John cried,	John ate an apple,	Etc.
John ran,	Mary ate a plum,	
Mary walked,	John made a sled,	

These are only first steps but probably no more should be included in a pamphlet of this character. In conclusion, do all you can for your child before he enters school, and give him as much of the English language as you can during the summer vacations. Always remember that English is a foreign language to him, and he must learn it as a foreigner does—by constant practice and repetition. Signs should not be used if the child can get the meaning through speech, writing or spelling.

VIII. If your child has not been successfully vaccinated, please have it done while he is at home.



GIRLS' UNIFORM.



BOYS' UNIFORM.

Order of the Day.

Regular hours facilitate work, promote health and are necessary for the proper discipline of children. In preparing the following schedule our aim was to allot the hours in fair proportion, to study, work and recreation. Each should enter into the life of a child and in such measure that he will go willingly from one to another.

Rise	6:00 A.M.
Breakfast.....	6:30
Chapel.....	7:15
School	8:00
Recess.....	10:30 to 10:45
Close of school	12:50 P.M.
Dinner	1:00
Shops.....	2:00
Close of shops	4:30
Supper.....	6:00
Study	7:15
Retire	9:20

FOR SATURDAYS.

Rise.....	6:00 A.M.
Breakfast.....	6:30
Shops	8:00
Close of shops	12:00
Dinner	12:30
Supper.....	3:00
Retire	7:15, 8:00, 8:20, and 9:00

FOR SUNDAYS.

Rise.....	6:00 A.M.
Breakfast	6:30
Chapel	9:00
Study.....	10:30 to 11:30
Dinner	12:50
Sunday School	3:00
Supper.....	5:30
Retire	7:15, 8:00, 8:30, and 9:00

EVENING STUDY.

Begin	7:15 P. M.
Second and Third grades retire ...	8:00
Fourth, Fifth and B Intermediate retire.....	8:30
Clubrooms, study.....	7:15 to 9:00
Retire	9:30



THE CADETS.



THE BROOM BRIGADE.



THE ROUGH WALKERS.



A LITTLE GIRLS' BEDROOM.



THE DAIRY.



GROUP OF SHOPS.



